The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

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G. K.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m., to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS' Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.
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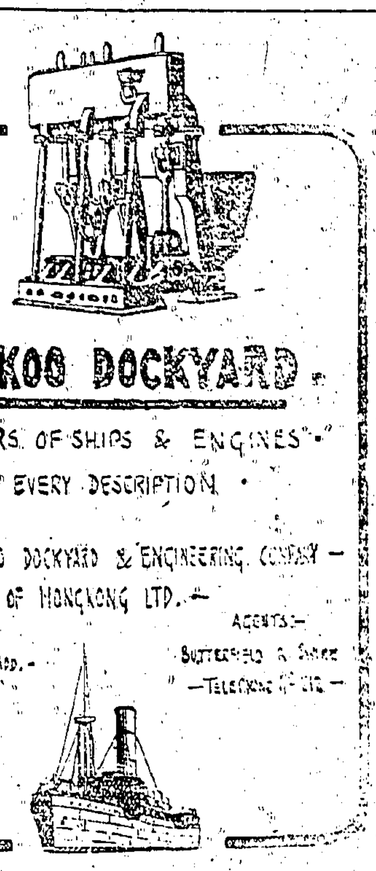
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It soothes the inflamed lungs and bronchial tubes, cures the cough and gives strength against future attacks.
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.


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Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, *Manager.*
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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PRICE $13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

HARD-PRESSED BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, March 19.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France, telegraphing to-day, reports:—

We continue to press hard on the heels of the retreating enemy with our reconnoitering patrols, of which there is a considerable force, frequently meeting with Uhlans who are covering the enemy's rearguard, with the result that there is much brisk fighting; but the main enemy forces decline action. Whatever may have been the enemy's tactical scheme it is certain that we have forestalled him and are hustling him to a degree he did not anticipate.

The weather is still dry and very favourable to open fighting.

Every German movement is being watched with cat-like vegilance and all along the line we are prepared to pounce. Our patrols have crossed the Arras-Bapaume roads and also the railway at many points, and although we cannot yet claim to dominate these important roads, the Germans are certainly off them. In other words, the great salient has practically gone.

THE FRENCH ADVANCE.

100 TOWNS AND VILLAGES RECOVERED IN THREE DAYS.

A French communique states:

Our light detachments, keeping in close touch with the enemy, continued to advance without stopping.

We reached the Ham-Nesle railway, east of Nesle, at several points, and occupied Ginsard, north of Noyon, and advanced our patrols along the national road of St. Quentin.

We captured a second German position east of Mise.

We have now liberated about 100 French townships and villages in the last three days.

The enemy has shamefully devastated and pillaged many localities.

Thousands of inhabitants, whom the Germans were unable to drive away, are coming to welcome us.

AFFECTING SCENES IN RECONQUERED TOWNS.

PARIS, March 19.

There were affecting scene on the entry of the French into the reconquered towns, the inhabitants most joyfully acclaiming the liberators. Noyon, which is intact, had 6,000 inhabitants before the war. Now it has 10,000, the Germans having concentrated the villagers of neighbouring villages there.

The General who entered Noyon was General Fayelle, who distinguished himself in the Somme offensive. He is the head of the Sixth Army.

THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

PARIS, March 19.

The resignation of the French Cabinet in nowise effects the war policy.

M. Ribot is forming a Cabinet.

LATER.

The resignation of Premier Briand is scarcely understood. It is seemingly due largely to personal jealousies and enmities.

The sober Paris journals regret the resignation at the present juncture, but the whole Press emphasises that there is no diminution in war enthusiasm.

The English Press abstains from comments.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

THE QUESTION OF FINLAND.

PETROGRAD, March 19.

The detective and gendarmerie services are being re-organised. Former members have been sent to the front. The reactionary metropolitan officials of Petrograd and Moscow have been compulsorily retired. The Presidents of the Zemstovs (or Mayors) are replacing the provincial governors in the management of food supplies.

M. Kerensky has ordered the Tobolsk district court immediately to release M. Svinhuyur, the ex-President of the Finnish Diet, and to arrange for his journey to Petrograd.

The Cabinet will shortly discuss issuing a manifesto concerning Finnish liberties.

Pourparlers are proceeding with Baron Rosen, the ex-Ambassador to Washington, with a view to his appointment as Governor-General.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN PERSIA.

LONDON, March 19.

A Russian official despatch, transmitted by wireless, reports:

We dislodged the Turks from a number of positions to the south of Bana, the enemy retiring towards Panjshevin.

We occupied Harunabad, to the south-west of Kermanshah.

THE LATEST ZEPPELIN RAID.

LONDON, March 19.

There is no further official statement with regard to the Zeppelin raid on March 17th, but unofficial reports indicate that less damage was done than by any raid hitherto.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report states that Zeppelins, on Friday night, dropped bombs on London and the south-eastern Counties, and returned safely, despite the furious fire of the defensive guns. The British airmen were unable to approach the airships. Although the Thames was in darkness, London was distinctly visible.

Nothing is known in London to confirm this statement.

BRITISH EXPENDITURE.

£6,000,000 A DAY.

LONDON, March 19.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. McKenna, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the national expenditure from January 1st to March 31st was approximately £6,000,000 daily. The nominal total of the National Debt at March 31st was approximately £8,000,000,000. The estimated debt due to Great Britain by the Allies and the Dominions in respect of war advances is approximately £961,000,000.

CENSORSHIPS SUPPRESSED IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, March 19.

The Government has suppressed all censorships, except the military censorship.

A committee of Arts and Letters, presided over by Maxim Gorky, has been formed to ensure safeguarding the palaces and artistic property.

INDO-AUSTRALIAN RELATIONS.

BATAVIA, March 19.

A representative of the Commonwealth of Australia is proceeding to India on a mission to promote closer trade relations between India and Australia.

(Continued on Page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Pater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917 at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, March 6, 1917. 1555

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of $2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1523

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 27th March, 1917, at 12 Noon for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 17, 1917. 1587

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1917, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, New Government Building, for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1916.
(2) To elect a New Committee.
(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 17, 1917. 1588

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916 and the report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1562

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at Noon, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company Ltd.
Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1559

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on FRIDAY the 30th instant, at NOON for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents,
Hongkong, March 9, 1917. 1563

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor to the late SIEN TING,
14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN is required by a Shipping Office as a STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. For further particulars apply to— "T-1". C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, March 16, 1917. 1581

NOTICE.

S.S. "BERWINDVALE".

NEITHER the CAPTAIN nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by the Crew of the above vessel.
Hongkong, March 17, 1917. 1589

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed by Messrs McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC., of New York, to be their SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong, Macao, Kwong Chow Wan and South China, for the sale of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES and kindred goods.

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, March 17, 1917. 1590

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE is hereby given that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 27th MARCH, 1917, to WEDNESDAY, 25th APRIL, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 19, 1917. 1591

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY FIRST YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the CLUB HOUSE on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
E. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Mar 16, 1917. 1585

WAR LOANS INVESTMENT TRUST OF MALAYA.
(INCORPORATED IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES).

CAPITAL $6,000,000.—
In shares of $10/- each (Straits currency) fully paid.

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States.

Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July.

Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF I. A. & CHINA,
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1917. 1407

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

7044	Kathleen Mavourneen Eileen Alannah	Quartette "	
7089	Killarney The Old Rustic Bridge	" "	
7125	I Stood on the Bridge at Midnight Excelsior	" "	Duet
7041	Mary of Argyle Mary	" "	Tenor
7071	The Irish Emigrant Asthore	" "	

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WHOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all *British and Continental* goods, including

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Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
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Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
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Provisions and Oilmen's Stores,
etc., *etc.*

Commission 2½% to 5%
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(ESTABLISHED 1814),
25, ARCHVIEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Cable Address: "ARTUSIAN" LONDON.

Smokers of discrimination always select

The
GARRICK
SMOKING TOBACCO



It has the distinction of invigorating the nerves and brain of the business man.

Does not burn or irritate the throat.

THE MASTER OF SHIPPING.

A CHARACTER SKETCH OF SIR JOSEPH PATON MACLAY.

[BY A CORRESPONDENT OF THE OBSERVER.]

Writing fifteen years ago about political movements now practically forgotten, a recorder of events in Glasgow said that, so far as Mr Joseph Paton Maclay was concerned, a certain episode "showed the influence that a strong personality can exercise, even in a hitherto unknown and untried sphere of action." Anyone writing now about the man who became a baronet of the United Kingdom in 1914, and is now controller of its vast shipping enterprises, could hardly have chosen a more appropriate text for his remarks. Sir Joseph Paton Maclay is certainly a strong personality, and he has just as certainly entered upon a hitherto unknown and untried sphere of action. For, extensive as his experience has been, and great as has been his success in the operation of large fleets of cargo steamers in the world's shipping trade, he is now facing enormously greater problems and conditions for his guidance in which there are no precedents in his past career.

* * *

But in all probability he was chosen for his position largely because he has never been guided—or hampered—by precedents. If Mr Lloyd George was looking around for a man who would go straight ahead without considering the feelings even of those of his own profession, he could hardly have made a better choice than Sir Joseph Paton Maclay. For it is no secret, and there can be no harm whatever in saying it, that the new Controller of Shipping was not exactly a first favourite in the ranks of organised shipowners in the pre-war days. His business capacity compelled respect, he could not possibly be ignored, and he insisted on being successful in that particular branch of shipowning to which he devoted himself wholeheartedly. But he also declined to conform unquestioningly to use-and-wont customs, to fall in line automatically with arrangements made by local or other organisations, or to consider himself bound by these arrangements if, in his opinion, they were not operating in the general interests of the trade. He was not by any means an Ishmael, but he had a large fleet of tramp steamers and a decidedly strong individuality, and one of the consequences was that frequently, after the Clyde shipowners had discussed—and settled—their line of policy, the question was asked, "But what will Maclay do?"

* * *

That question is being asked now, not only by the Clyde but by the whole country. But it is easier to say what Sir Joseph Maclay will not do than what he will do. One thing is quite certain: he will not talk about his plans or his work. It was refreshing to find that when he was appointed Controller of Shipping he declined to enter Parliament, but it was no surprise to those who knew him. For he has no use for talk—as such. To him unnecessary talk is a sheer waste of time. Even when he was more of a public man in Glasgow than he is now—when he was a magistrate of the city and a prospective Lord Provost—*his voice was rarely heard in the streets*—never from the house-tops. He came of a family, six generations of which were burgesses of the city, but the most recent municipal newcomer made more of a stir in its public life than he did. People said this was because he was selfishly engrossed in business. Engrossed in business he certainly was, but whether selfishly so was a question for the very large number of religious, charitable and social organisations which benefited by his left hand while his right was otherwise engaged. In his social, as well as in his business activities he wasted no time on the ceremonia or the showy, and the result was that while his ships were in evidence on all the seas, and particularly at Glasgow harbour, his non-business activities were comparatively obscure, and were looked upon by many as side issues, helping only to "round" off the real character of the man.

* * *

As Shipping Controller he is evidently acting on his old business lines. He has settled down to work and not to talk. He appointed an Advisory Committee, on which all the members are practical shipbuilders and engineers, most of them engaged in the "tramp" side of their profession. But the Committee was appointed and at work before the public knew anything about it. He is himself an owner of tramp steamers—pure, unadulterated tramps, with not the slightest trace of the liner-she's a-lidy about them. They carry ore and coal in all weathers, and lumber across the Bay of Biscay at all seasons of the year. So it was natural that, when the country was in dire need of cargo tonnage, he, and not the head of any big liner firm, should be appointed Controller of Shipping.

* * *

It was also natural that the people interested in liners should be somewhat alarmed, and should anticipate the possibility of a lop-sided mercantile marine, created by the extensive construction of tramps and the neglect of liners. But they need not have been alarmed. For already it is hinted that Sir Joseph Maclay is not wedded to the idea of standard cargo ships, but that among the two-score odd vessels which he has ordered on behalf of the State, and the others the construction of which he is facilitating, there are a number of "liners of large dimensions," some of them having accommodation for passengers, but all of them certified primarily on the ground of their cargo-carrying capacity. Incidentally he may turn out liners but it will be only incidentally, and it will be to no larger an extent than he considers absolutely necessary. Cargo steamers are needed to win the war, and so cargo steamers we must have.

We may look forward to hearing less about the activities of the department of the Controller of Shipping than about its work after the work has been done. And we may also look forward to a pretty high bill of costs when all the accounts come in. For Sir Joseph Maclay is not the man to spoil the ship for a halfpenny worth of tar. When he was a member of Glasgow Corporation he told the citizens bluntly that their City Improvement rate should have been 4d. or 6d. per £ instead of nine-tenths of a penny, and that if they had the larger assessment and utilised it in clearing away their slums, it would be money well spent. So we need not look to the Controller of Shipping for a policy of cheeseparing. But we may look forward confidently to a very substantial increase in the tonnage of our effective mercantile marine, because that is the work which Sir Joseph Maclay is there to do. He will do that work, and in doing it he will crown his three-score years of life with a spell of great national service, and give his country the full benefit of his great ability and experience. But all this will probably count for less with him and his than the sacrifice they made when their young officer son fell on the tragic peninsula of Gallipoli.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulder, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

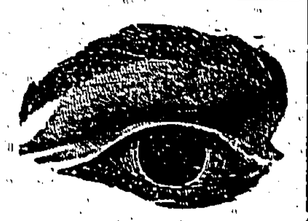
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: $1.25 and $2.25.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES
SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
PARK BLDGS. CHATER RD.
HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
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Sinking Fund Account	128,250
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Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
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NEWS FROM HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

THE VICTORY LOAN.

There is no doubt about the national way the great Victory Loan has been taken up. Some of the papers have gone a little over the mark perhaps in their zealous pleading to small investors to raise money at their bankers and then lend it to the State, but I suppose that is all part of the enthusiasm. It is known that Mr. Bonar Law, though urbane in manner, has a will of his own, and his hint of a forced levy on the hoards of the City in the event of money not being forthcoming, is not regarded as an idle threat. But the insurance companies, for example, are subscribing millions voluntarily, knowing well that the investment is the best in the world, so there will be no need to apply compulsion.

In proportion as echoes of distressful cries in the Central Empires reach us our people are showing a readiness to submit to further sacrifices, for it is realised, as Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Director of National Service, said the other night, that what is wanted is reserves of men and money for the final blow, at the moment when our coming attacks force the enemy to disclose his weakness. Depend upon it, there will be great events within the next six months. History will be made in a greater hurry than we have been accustomed to of late.

All our production is likely to be put on a controlled, national basis very shortly, and we are all being marked down for our part in the work. It is a matter of discomfort for many of us, but inevitable. The announcement that men in the C3 medical category—that is those considered unfit for general or garrison service but good for sedentary work at home—should be used for compulsory farm labour, has not found favour in the country, either from farmers or from the men concerned, or from the Labour men. "Piano-tuners" have been mentioned by Mr. Prothero, the President of the Board of Agriculture, as among those likely to be drafted to the land, but the farmers contend that a pallid person accustomed to dealing with a tuning fork would be pitifully out of place if armed with a hayfork. That proposal is therefore likely to be modified, and as the importance of growing crops is at last being realised, it is now unlikely that the skilled men on the farms will be further depleted during the next few months.

There is no real sign of the new Ministry being a corps of miracle-workers yet, and those who have been led by the 'yellow' papers to expect wonders, are already beginning to feel a bit disappointed—which shows once more the unreasonableness of mankind.

THE EXPLOSION.

Imagine an explosion in a great city like London of such violence that it could be heard and felt a hundred miles away. That was our experience on Friday evening. Suddenly, just before seven o'clock, the sky over the East end was lit up by a dull flare, and then a tremendous blaze seemed to reach to the heavens, followed by a shock of explosion that broke windows for miles and blew open doors in unexpected places.

Just how it happened may never be known, for thirty tons of powerful explosives blew up, and half a mile square of industrial district was simply blotted out. Fortunately it was at night, after most of the workers had gone home, so that the dead are not expected to exceed 100, but the casualties dealt with by the hospitals in the surrounding residential areas will far exceed that number, in fact may reach 1,000.

The great hero of the occasion was the chief chemist, Dr. Andrea Angell, who, seeing that an explosion was inevitable, ordered everybody to leave and himself sought to subdue the outbreak in an upper chamber. But the shocks of small explosions carried the concussion below and then it was as if the earth had opened under the pressure of a mighty upheaval. There is practically no trace of the gallant chemist—a man of brilliant Oxford attainments—who came to do his bit in these chemical works after the outbreak of the war.

Incidentally two huge flour mills adjacent to the chemical works were destroyed at a time when London cannot afford to lose food-stuffs or the machinery for preparing them. So general was the effect of the explosion that people in every part of London believed it was in their own particular locality and made tracks for the basement, under the impression that a general air raid was on.

LABOUR SHORTAGE.

Such are the inducements in munition works and elsewhere that the question of domestic workers is acute. I venture to conclude that the following advertisement in the 'Morning Post' one morning last week came from an old China hand who looked back with regrets to his former household 'boys' in the Far East. Here is the advertisement.

"Two Chinese menservants wanted at once; one as cook and the other as house-parlourmaid; no other servant kept; only two in family. Apply any day, etc."

East and West don't get on well together in the same house here, but in the few homes where the last comprise the staff the employers are envied, for they appear to lack nothing. Tribunals are hard-hearted in these days, and men servants are not looked upon with favour if they are fit for national work. Many a proud home has been reduced to covering most of the belongings with dust-sheets to await a better time, while the occupants have confined themselves to a few rooms that can be managed by a limited number of hands.

THE KING.

The King was not quite fit some time ago, but a short visit to Sandringham seems to have done wonders in restoring him. He is always better in the country, for his constitution requires a good deal of exercise which he finds it difficult to get in London.

ROYAL ABSTINANCE.

Such is the stringency of the Royal regulation about teetotalism during the war that there is excellent authority for the statement that quite a lot of champagne has already gone bad at Buckingham Palace. The luncheon drinks at the Royal table, I am told, are dry ginger ale and barley water. The prohibitionists are delighted, and are using the King's example as an argument in their present vigorous campaign, but the officers back from the front are not so keen on the innovation. They came back for a good time and they do their best to have it. One of them told me the other day that strict teetotalism would not do in the trenches, for the rigours of the winter call for the use of the usual tot of rum and without it there would be many more cases for the army doctors on account of the war strain.

It is remarkable, however, how we become accustomed to our lot, no matter what regulations are imposed. We now have had war bread for over three weeks and we hardly know the difference. But in a few days, when it is to be the rule to put in more admixtures of other flours and more offal, we may both taste and feel the difference.

One of the further economies that one cannot help regretting is the cutting down of the cultivation of flowers. This will not only affect the small gardens of the suburban resident who will grow vegetables for his household instead of flowers, but also the lordly gardens of the plutocrat and the aristocrat, where thousands were wont to be spent and beauty produced by a large staff. These have gone to the war or to more essential works, so Milady will have to moderate her zeal this year for colour schemes in natural tints.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS

Little has been heard of the Belgian King of late. But I am assured by officers from the front that he is as active as ever, spending his days in democratic contact with his army, and his few leisure hours in musing over after-war problems in his regenerated land. He rarely goes to the Government headquarters for he prefers that civilian officials should seek him out for consultation within range of the guns. His business is transacted at a large, bare, wooden table, spread with papers, to which as occasion requires he affixes a signature with a stylograph. The war has aged him considerably, but his optimism is undimmed, and he will emerge from the war as one of its most heroic figures.

100,000 WOMEN HODGE.

The scheme to create another 100,000 women workers for the farm, on a semi-military basis, the government supplying kit, travelling, billetting and a shilling a day, is arousing great interest, but it will be more interesting still to see how the women respond. Last year about 12,000 applied for such work from the towns, but except for the summer season a couple of thousand only stick to it. The idea is now that if the appeal comes from the Government they will respond more readily and put up with the discomforts without grumbling. They have proved useful in the lighter work, such as feeding young stock, though a farmer has testified that when he went to his byre to see what had happened to his new milkmaid he found "the cow at one end of the place and the girl at the other, terrified of each other." Obviously the long-suffering British farmer is in for a lot of experiments that will try his patience this year. We must wait and see the result.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Considerable satisfaction has been expressed in business circles that Lord Robert Cecil is to receive a deputation from the Association of Chambers of Commerce on the reform of the Consular Service. It is stated that among other things the deputation will urge a severance of the trading interests of the Empire from the Foreign Office and the representation of the Commercial Ministry abroad by none but specially qualified men.

Criticism of the business shortcomings of our consuls in many places are frequent. Some are doubtless well-founded, and others are of the loose kind recently set afloat by the lecturer Frederic William Wile in regard to German influence in our representation in China, assertions since squashed flat by Sir John Jordan and others.

On the other hand, there are some conspicuous blots on our methods. For example, I hear of the vice-consul at one of the most important coffee export ports in the world who has not made a report to the Foreign office for over six years, nor has he been asked to do so. In too many cases, it is asserted in the Chambers of Commerce, our consuls are round pegs in square holes, with an education and a social environment that does not fit them to act as trade advisers for hard headed practical manufacturers at home. It is hoped that some considerable reforms will result from the present inquiries now being conducted by the Board of Trade.

AN INDO-CHINA EXCHANGE!

There is nothing but sarcastic comment in France on the latest German peace 'kite,' flown by way of Amsterdam, that Alsace should be exchanged for French Indo-China. Apart from the fact that no mention is made of Lorraine, which is more French than Alsace and exceedingly rich in mineral deposits. The French are much too quick-witted to let go of their Asiatic possessions and thus further the cherished ambitions of the Huns in the Far East.

It would suit the German game uncommonly well if the Kaiser's minions could take control of territories contiguous to China. Sooner or later the Huns would be after the mineral deposits of Southern China and 'the Yellow Peril' would once more suit the Kaiser as an excuse for raiding. The story of Belgium may well interest the Chinese as affording a demonstration of what would happen to them had they the misfortune to have Germans for neighbours.

AN ANZAC IMPRESSION.

Here is a neat impression of London as given by an Australian soldier now on this side. "London" he said "is a city where no one ever waits to say good-day. In my country we make a point of saying 'Good-day' to everybody, from the Governor General down to the humblest Chinese market gardener".

After that New York will have to look to its laurels as a city of bustling and limited politeness. If the Anzacs fail to receive the best manners we have, others must be in worse plight, for the men from down under have been made free of the town in a way that our own home-bred sons have never experienced.

HARD WEATHER.

The wintry atmosphere of this month beats everything that we have had for thirty years according to the weather wise. At present, fortunately, it is clear as well as cold, so the germs of influenza are losing their grip on people, and the death-rate is not so great as in the month. Fortunately, the poorer classes are for once in comparative affluence, owing to the demand for labour, and so there are no shivering outcasts. The only people with a real grievance are those who have delayed to order coal in time. I saw a man to-day, who looked to receive prompt deliveries, fail to secure any coal at all from a dozen merchants. They all said they could not deliver coal under three weeks, such had been the drain upon their labour for the war.

MORE GOVERNMENT ABODES.

The Government has now taken over Horrex's Hotel and the Royal Automobile Club, to add to their collection of commandeered hotels and clubs. The latter is much regretted by 12,000 members, and will be missed by many hundreds of overseas officers who were admitted as honorary members and could there find good accommodation, Turkish baths and many other advantages, when home on leave. It seems a pity to disturb that useful place, but there again we now have to go as we are told.

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A WRONG LABEL.

Amongst the mass of present day war literature one looks in vain for a typical description of the British soldier and this fact has recently aroused some attention among military people. Many of the books written by popular writers present to us a type of individual whom one fails to recognise. In the old Regular Army the civilian conception of type was wholly wrong, while in the Grand Army of to-day, in which all classes and conditions mingle, the type presented to us by these writers is not at all general. Some newspaper correspondents and authors invariably represent the soldier as an illiterate person who aspirates and curses; and none seem to have the knowledge of the work of the Army schools where the national education of enlisted men has been completed with third, second, and first class certificates of education. One feels on reading some of the accounts that the writers imagine the Army to be filled with cockneys, for by no means do we get the rich local dialects which are so much more true to life than, "Ush Erbert ark at im blarst im." Nor do soldiers say "Yes, Sir," and "No, Sir" in every sentence when talking to correspondents, for the soldier is a very discriminating person and "chips" the newspaper man over and always. Personally I had always objected to the Kipling soldier as untrue to type, but the same time realised that Kipling was not writing a trace but was a fiction maker with a public to please. There is no doubt that the public conception of the soldier is wrong. Complaint has been made in the "Times" against Captain Fairnfather's drawings on this account, namely that the prototypes of his Bill cannot be found in the Army. As a rule the soldier is alert smart and speaks fair English. When certain people blame Captain Bairnsfather they do so because the tendency wrongly to depict the soldier is so prevalent among artists and writers. After all his drawings are comical cartoons, lampoons if you like, but he nevertheless runs the risk of being misunderstood because of the atmosphere of opposition raised by the written descriptions of the military type. Punch perhaps understands the prevailing tendency better than others, for the soldier in its pages are Board School soldiers but not illiterates. One finds the soldier distinctly free from vulgarity, clear and clean of speech, and a man of manners. No doubt this will be new to many, but it is as true of the New Army as of the Old. Rough types and wrong types there are, but they have short lives in the service, where in peace time character and initiative are insisted on and developed, while in war time there is a ready way of dealing with those who offend against the canons of regimental life.

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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when bathed on the inside the impression under the skin you think defies all the bandages you have tried? Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints same with the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds! If these will receive prompt attention, and extended varicose veins been told your case advised to submit to amputation, don't do it, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will.
Send to the Drug Stores for 1 Box of
GRASSHOPPER
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G. R.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that, on and after the 22nd instant and until further notice, the Road from Deep Water Bay to Repulse Bay will be Closed to horse and vehicular traffic, in order to admit of certain improvements being effected thereto.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.

Public Works Office.
Hongkong, March 20, 1917. 1600

FOR SALE.

STEEL COASTING STEAMER, 250 tons, speed 10 knots, price $85,000. On view at Kwong Tuck Cheong Works. For particulars apply to—

MR. ROSES,
Astor House Hotel, Hongkong.
Hongkong, March 20, 1917. 1596

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE special attention of the Public is directed to the undermentioned Regulations which form part of the Regulations made by the Governor in Council under Section 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, on the 15th March, 1917.

33:—"Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main without obtaining the written consent of the company thereto shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 for every such addition."

34:—"Any consumer upon whose premises any such addition shall be found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 for every day or part of a day during which such addition shall have been in existence. In this regulation "consumer" means the person in whose name the contract for the supply of electricity to such premises was made with the Company, or if there be no such person, the principal tenant or person in actual occupation of the premises in which such addition shall be found."

Having regard to the possibility of a breakdown of the Company's present plant through unauthorised additions to existing installations the Public is earnestly requested to co-operate with the Company by bringing to the Company's notice any contraventions of the above regulations.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

1599]

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-DAY

3.15 p.m.—Performance by Clarke's Cirque at Kowloon.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

St. Paul's College Athletic Sports on Race Course, Happy Valley.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, March 24:—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials, Perfumery, Brassware, Rain Coats etc. etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

MONDAY, March 26:—
4 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

TUESDAY, March 27:—
10.30 a.m.—Launch of the s.s. "Autolycus" at Taikoo Dockyard.
11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co's. Meeting.
Noon.—H.K. & W. Dock Co's. Meeting.
Noon.—Queen's College Athletic Sports on College Ground, Causeway Bay.
4 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong.

TUESDAY 27 & WEDNESDAY March 28:—
2.15 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at "Braeside," 20 Macdonnell Road.

WEDNESDAY, March 28:—
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co's. Meeting.
Noon.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co's. Meeting.

THURSDAY, March 29:—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.
5.30 p.m.—General Meeting of Members of the Hongkong Club.

FRIDAY, March 30:—
Noon.—China Sugar Refining Co's. Meeting.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, March 20, 1917.

THE ALLIANCES.

WRITING in the *Berliner Tageblatt* at the end of January, Dr. Risow, the Bulgarian Minister at the Court of Berlin, who has had a long and close acquaintance with Russia, correctly described the Tsar's Empire as "like a volcano on the eve of eruption." He wrote of contemporary Russia as divided into three parts. "The first," he said, "is the Emperor's Russia, that is, the present régime, at the head of which is the Emperor, who is much more interested in maintaining the rule of his house and the present régime than in the war. The second is liberal Russia, represented by the 'progressive *bloc*,' which forms a majority of the Duma and advocates war until victory is attained, not because it believes in victory or because it believes the continuation of the war to be necessary, but because it hopes to obtain a constitutional and parliamentary Government by French and English aid. The third is the Russia of the labouring classes, the working men, farmers, socialists, and others, represented in the Duma by the parties of the Extreme Left, who want peace, liberty, and land for agricultural work. Their ideas are proclaimed by Maxim Gorky, who demands peace because he does not believe in victory." Dr. Risow declared that a compromise of these three Russian divisions to be improbable, if not impossible. Only a miracle, he said, could reconcile these "irreconcilable contradictions." His description of Russia as being on the verge of an internal cataclysm has proved perfectly correct, but the new Government's statement of policy entirely falsifies the conclusions which Dr. Risow has drawn as to the Russian attitude towards the war. It is becoming clearer every day that there is far more likelihood of an early disintegration of the Enemy Alliance than of the Entente, and Dr. Risow's own country is not the least discontented of the enemy group. In the Sobranje recently six Deputies attacked the Premier for "excessive subservience to Germany." One speaker complained that the Bulgarian Government had made a present of the Bulgarian Army to Germany, and the Government was warned that there would be trouble if the Bulgarian Army is exploited purely to achieve German ambitions. The view is taken that the "Bulgarian army has completed its task," and that Bulgarian troops must not be sent out of Germany. In Turkey pretty much the same feeling is prevalent, especially since the capture of Bagdad, and as for Austria-Hungary, there have been many little straws, especially since the new Emperor came to the Throne, to show that the currents of popular opinion there are not now running favourably towards Germany. There are many signs and portents that the Central Powers Alliance has not the same cohesion that it had twelve months ago, and if the Allies continue to maintain the present pressure upon their enemies, a collapse of the enemy combination would seem to be certain before the end of the summer is reached.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Queen's College second annual Athletic Sports meeting has been fixed for March 27th.

The Shanghai 1917 Spring Race Meeting has been fixed to be held on May 7th., 8th., and 9th.

The Chinese Cabinet during the last few days has been considering the political situation in Russia.

The Annual Athletic Sports of St. Paul's College will be held on the Race Course, Happy Valley, to-morrow.

Particulars will be found in our advertisement columns of a steel coasting steamer which Mr. Roses, of the Astor House Hotel, has for sale.

We are asked to state that entry forms for the Oxford Local Preliminary Examination may be obtained from the Local Secretary, Mr. Charles Gerken, St. Stephen's College.

The attention of our readers is drawn to a notice in our advertisement columns concerning the penalties imposed by the Regulations made by H.E. The Governor, under Section 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance.

Invitations have been issued by the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company of Hongkong, Limited, for the launching of s.s. *Autolycus*, built to the order of Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., Liverpool. The launch will take place at 10.30 a.m. on the 27th inst.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon. The business transacted was of a formal nature. Mr. Goldring, a member of the Board, had sent a letter to the President to be forwarded to H.E. The Governor resigning his seat on leaving the Colony.

Tsen Chun-hsuan, who was Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary forces last year in Kwangsi and Kwangtung, has made a demand on the Chinese Government for the repayment of funds expended during that revolution, amounting to about $2,000,000. The demand has been referred to the Cabinet.

The Chinese Dredger Company, Ltd., has just been registered at Somerset House, with a nominal capital of £20,000 in £1 shares. The objects are to carry on the business of dredger, tug-boat, barge and shipowners, &c., and to enter into an agreement with the Kailan Mining Administration. The company is a private one. The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd., are the first managers.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Colonel James O'Hara, of the Army Pay Department, who was stationed in Hongkong on the early months of the War, has been honoured with a C.B.

The marriage is announced at 6 Queen Margaret Crescent, Glasgow, of Charles H., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kay, Temple, Mid-Lothian, to Effie Jean, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Falconer, H.M.C.S., Hongkong, and Mrs Falconer, 12 Derby Street, Glasgow.

Mr. Percy V. Jackson, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's shipping department, at Shanghai is leaving shortly for Europe. Mr. Jackson was the organizing lieutenant of the Legion of Frontiersmen, of whose members no less than 9,000 have gone on active service from distant parts of the Empire.

CLARKE'S CIRCUS.

Clarke's New Cirque opened at Kowloon last night with a performance which should ensure for it good patronage during its stay in the Colony. Practically all the seating accommodation was occupied, and it was evident that the various items of the programme won the approbation of the spectators. The humorous element is a prominent feature of the show, and the work of the clowns is very good indeed. There are excellent equestrian and acrobatic items in the programme, and a cinematograph display comes as a finale to an interesting and enjoyable performance.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration and assists nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.]

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

Lung Yik was charged with that on January 17th, at 110, Temple Street, Yaumati, together with two other persons unknown, he did feloniously make an assault on Chan Wong with intent to steal her money, goods and chattels.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. G. N. Orme, of the Attorney-General's office, prosecuted. The prisoner was not defended.

The Jurymen were: Messrs. C. M. McInnes, Y. Rumjahn, A. W. Smith, D. P. J. Lopes, F. W. S. Evans, O. H. Ritter, and K. S. Morrison.

Mr. Orme, in outlining the case, said that the prisoner, with two others, went to a house in Yaumati which is a brothel. As it turned out nothing was stolen, and the prisoner sustained a rather bad fracture of the leg through jumping out of a window. This had detained him in the hospital for a month, so actually the prisoner and his two accomplices got very little out of the affair. This occurred on January 27th. About 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, it is alleged that prisoner attacked the woman and tried to snatch a bangle from her arm. After struggling for some time the woman succeeded in raising the alarm and people outside the house collected. This alarmed the prisoner and his two companions, all of whom ran to the kitchen and jumped out of the window on to a stone pavement, the prisoner thereby sustaining the fracture of his leg. The prisoner managed to get to his lodging house and get into his cubicle where he was attended by a quick medicine seller who would be able to identify the accused as the man he saw. Subsequently, the police called and the prisoner was taken to the hospital where he remained for a month. The woman sustained some scratches on her arms and face and another wound in her hand. The woman who keeps the house would give evidence as to seeing three men escaping.

The Jury found the accused guilty and his Lordship passed sentence of three years' hard labour and six strokes.

THE MONEY-LENDING CASE.

In the case against an Indian money-lender named Bishon Singh, charged with having feloniously endeavoured to obtain $95 by means of an altered promissory note the Jury late yesterday afternoon returned a verdict of not guilty by a majority of six to one, and the defendant was discharged.

The defendant, who gave evidence, said he had been a registered money-lender for over five years and had loaned money to many hundreds of people. If he loaned money to Europeans or Indians or Chinese, the note was made out in English, irrespective of the nationality of the borrower. The borrower invariably wrote out the promissory note; if he could not write he would get somebody to write it for him. Witness generally loaned on promissory notes, but sometimes on I.O.Us. He had sued over 70 or 80 times in the Court on promissory notes and had had to produce these to prove the claims. He brought the I.O.U. to Court in this case when he summoned the complainant to repay him $95. Complainant came to him on a Sunday in November to borrow. As it was a Sunday, stamped paper could not be got, and witness told complainant that he would have to get someone to make out the note. Complainant replied that he was wanting the money urgently, and he took away a blank form of I.O.U. and came back about an hour later with the note filled up in Indian. Witness objected to the paper being written in Indian, and complainant said he was not leaving the Colony and it could be made out in English later on. Witness saw complainant next on the 27th November, and again at the Sikh Temple in December. He saw him again on the 18th January, when he said he wanted to pay back the $25. Witness replied: "I gave you $95; how can you expect me to accept $25?" Witness said he would take him to Court, and subsequently issued a writ and produced the I.O.U. in Court.

How much money have you out on loan at the present moment?—Between $4,000 and $5,000 dollars.

Cross-examined by Mr. Orme, witness said the outstanding money he had mentioned was his own. He had money in his possession, in addition. He used to lend out money for other people. He was very particular that all his promissory notes or I.O.Us. were written in English. This was the only exception. It was Sunday and there was no one available to make it out in English, and complainant went away to the New Territory. When he put it to complainant he denied liability for any sum. Witness kept no books, but simply depended upon the I.O.Us. or promissory notes to ascertain what was owing and when it fell due.

THE MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF ELECTRIC LIGHT BULBS.

Two Chinese charged with being in possession of five electric light bulbs reasonably suspected to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained in Tai Wong Street, were brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

The first defendant stated that the second defendant gave him the bulbs to sell on commission.

The second defendant admitted having given the bulbs to the first defendant to sell and said he received them from an engineer on a Japanese steamer.

After evidence was heard His Worship discharged the first defendant, but fined the second defendant ten dollars, or, in the alternative, 14 days' hard labour.

A "SCHOOLMASTER" FINED.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning an unregistered Chinese schoolmaster was charged with having more than nine pupils in his school at No. 1 Bay street.

Mr. A. R. Cavalier, of the Education Department, stated that he entered the defendant's school on the 9th instant and found there twelve pupils, three of whom were hiding.

His Worship imposed a fine of ten dollars and ordered that the school be closed for one month.

The schoolmaster was also cautioned that if he repeated the offence he would be heavily fined.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL FIRE HOSE.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing two lengths of fire hose with couplings, valued at $63., the property of the Green Island Cement Company.

An Indian, watchman employed at Company's Cement Works deposed that he arrested the defendant whilst the latter was cutting the hose in an effort to remove the couplings.

Evidence was heard and the defendant sentenced to four months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

MANSLAUGHTER CASE CONCLUDED.

The case in which a contractor and his foreman were charged with manslaughter as result of the collapse of a wall in Yaumati, which injured six coolies, two of whom died of their injuries, was concluded yesterday afternoon before Mr. J. R. Wood, both defendants being discharged.

A JUVENILE PICK POCKET.

Whilst a Chinese was engaged in making a purchase in a shop in Queen's Road Central yesterday his watch and chain was dexterously removed from his waistcoat by a small boy standing by his side.

The lad's operation, however, was most untimely, as the theft was witnessed by a district watchman who promptly arrested the juvenile pick pocket with the watch and chain in his possession.

Mr. Melbourne this morning directed that the boy should be given 12 strokes of the birch and 48 hours' detention in Victoria gaol.

WHISKY NOT UP TO STANDARD.

The manager of the Nam Hing Loong provision store was summoned before Mr. Melbourne this morning for having in his shop for sale, whisky not up to the standard required by the authorities.

Inspector Terret deposed that he entered the provision store managed by the defendant, purchased a bottle of Whisky and had the contents tested by the Government Analyst, who reported that the Whisky was not up to standard.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada, who appeared as solicitor for the defence, stated that Whisky was bottled in England and shipped to his client, who had it unpacked and exposed for sale just as it had been received.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of $25.

DEVIATING FROM AN APPROVED PLAN.

Mr. J. Hutchings of the Public Works Department summoned a contractor before Mr. Melbourne this morning for deviating from an approved plan for the repairing of a staircase at No. 204 Des Voeux Road West.

The defendant, who pleaded guilty to the offence, was fined $20 and ordered to have the work properly executed within ten days.

AN ALLEGED WIFE.

In Mr. Melbourne's Court yesterday a Chinese was charged with assaulting a woman in Sai Street on the 15th instant.

The defendant, who pleaded not guilty to the charge, said the complainant was his wife and as she did not obey him he wanted to send her to the Po Leung Kuk.

To the surprise of the Court the complainant denied the alleged relationship, stating that previous to the assault she had never seen the defendant.

After hearing further evidence the Magistracy bound over the defendant on a personal bond of $50 to keep the peace for six months.

JAPANESE PUGILISTS.

During a recent dinner party two Japanese guests, whilst discussing a business transaction became involved in an altercation that quickly developed into a fistic encounter.

According to the accounts of the fight, as related to Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday—when one of the combatants appeared as complainant against his former opponent whom he charged with assault—their encounter was extremely violent.

The complainant said that his thumb and leg had been severely bitten by the defendant during the fight and he exhibited the injured digits to bear out his statement.

The defendant did not deny the complainant's story but showed the Magistrate where two of his teeth were missing, and said they had been knocked out by the complainant during the encounter.

After witnesses had been called both defendant and complainant were bound over in the sum of $100, and two sureties of $100, to be of good behavior for six months.

His Worship also warned the two Japanese that if they indulged in further pugilistic activities they would be sent to gaol.

A HARBOUR NUISANCE.

SEVERE SENTENCES ON BOATMEN.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith R.N., the Marine Magistrate, Police-Sergeant W. Pincott charged nine boatmen with unlawfully making fast their boats to the s.s. *Tenshin Maru*, while the said vessel was under way, without the permission of the master or other officer in charge.

The defendants pleaded that the steamer was already alongside when they attempted to get to her.

Sergeant Pincott deposed that owing to the number of boats alongside the ship the two tugs had great difficulty in handling her. The boatmen refused to let go and continued to work cargo although the ship was off the end of the wharf trying to get alongside.

The Magistrate found the charge against all nine defendants proved, adding that the offence was becoming a common one, and that fines did not seem to have any effect. He therefore sentenced six of the defendants to imprisonment for two months with hard labour and the remaining three to pay a fine of $50 each, or to go to prison for two months with hard labour.

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board, Dr. W. W. Pearse, the Medical Officer of Health, reported that, since the last meeting here had been only 12 cases of small-pox as against 47 cases during the previous fortnight. Three were in the Victoria district, the other nine outside. There had been over 295,000 vaccinations up to date.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

		3.30 p.m.
Unions	600	sales
Douglases	108	sellers
Steamboats	16½	sales
Indos Def.	127	buyers
China Sugars	123	buyers
Kowloon Wharves	82	sellers
Docks	127	buyers
Hongkong Lands	94	sales
West Points	70	buyers
Cements	9	buyers
Tramways	7.20	sales
Ewos	Tls. 150	buyers
Kong Yiks	134	buyers
Shanghai Cottons	120	sellers
Yangtzepoos	5	buyers

FIREWORKS DISPLAYS FOR THE FAR EAST.

Among the recent arrivals in Hongkong is Mr. W. E. Priestley who had charge of all the Fireworks and Explosives at the Panama Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco during 1915.

Mr. Priestley is representing the Hitt Fireworks Co. of Seattle, U.S.A. and will furnish a series of Fireworks displays in the Orient. He has already secured a good offer in Canton and leaves immediately for that city to superintend the arranging of several displays of American Fireworks.

The improved type of smoke shell, now being used by the British forces in France to cover infantry charges, we are informed, were first perfected in the United States. These smoke shells were first used by the Hitt Fireworks Co., of Seattle U. S. A. in connection with their fireworks contract at the Panama Pacific International Exposition.

The Hitt Fireworks Co. although established in the United States is composed entirely of Englishmen, and one member of the firm forwarded specimens of the smoke shells to the Inventions Board in London. After trials this type of bomb was accepted. In return for this idea the War Office reciprocated in a very gracious manner. The Hitt Fireworks Co. were very anxious to import an explosive base from Sweden known as perchlorate of potash but upon which an embargo had been placed by the British Government. For this particular shipment the embargo was raised, and through the co-operation of their London agents, Messrs Geo. Boon & Co., the Hitt Fireworks Co., received their shipment of perchlorate of potash.

At the present time the Hitt Fireworks Co., have a special representative in the Orient, and it is the object of the Company to give fireworks displays similar to those furnished by his firm at the San Francisco Exposition and similar in type to the fireworks displays shown at the Crystal Palace London.

Among other ideas shown will be specimens of smoke bombs and magnesium bombs now being used by the Allies in Northern France.

It is hoped that Hongkong will have the opportunity to witness some of these displays as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

LIFE AT THE FRONT.

The following letter, received by Mr J. A. Tarrant, will be read with interest by the writer's many friends in Hongkong:—

Cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco galore. Parcels arrived yesterday in perfect condition. Thanks very much for the excellent present. I can tell you I greatly appreciate the kind thought that prompts the sending of the smokes.

Myself and the three other officers in my Company are at the moment puffing away like young chimneys. We are cold and dirty, but not yet fed up: the general opinion is that we are bound to win this year. The weather is really severe, easily the coldest winter of the war. Three days ago, I played in a hockey match on a canal just a little way back from the line; it was great sport. Not having skates we played in our hob-nailed boots. Am still sore; think I must have fallen at least thirty times, but I scored the winning goal, so was quite bucked. To-day is the senior officer's birthday (of my company). We are having a champagne dinner to celebrate it. I rode to a town ten miles away this morning to procure the nourishment and, more by good luck than good management, managed to get the stuff safely back to our dug-out. My poor horse had quite a bad time on the slippery roads, but fortunately managed to keep on its pins. War is not all hardship, but it is pretty uncomfortable at times. However, little "busts up," which we are able to have occasionally, make life worth living. Am looking forward to promotion shortly; would have had it before this, but I have an unfortunate habit of stopping enemy "chunks of hate" and so being forced to take little holidays: three or four more fortunate officers have been promoted over my head whilst I have been in hospital at different times; still the little holidays in England are jolly nice as you can imagine.

Cheer Oh! the best of wishes and luck to yourself and everybody.

Ever yours,
(signed) E. W. EVERS.

ANOTHER HONGKONG POLICEMAN KILLED IN ACTION.

We regret to learn that the Police Department has been informed that Ernest Frederick Drury, (P.C. 124), who joined the Hongkong Police Force on December 28th, 1911, and left for home with the second contingent of Police in November 1915, where he entered the King's Royal Rifles, was killed on the 17th of November last.

PLOUGHING UP GOLF COURSES.

Three of the public golf courses in Edinburgh are to be invaded by the plough. They are the Braid Hills, Saughton Park, and Portobello public courses. In all over 105 acres will be turned over, which is equal to a single year's arable area of a farm of respectable size. In addition a large amount of public ground in the city will be devoted to allotments.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

STATE OF WAR VIRTUALLY EXISTS.

AN "UNOFFICIAL ADMISSION."

WASHINGTON, March 19.

In view of the ruthless submarining of three American merchantmen it is unofficially admitted that a state of war virtually exists between America and Germany. Technically, the United States remains in a position of Armed Neutrality.

President Wilson contemplates an immediate session of Congress to receive an address requesting the authority to adopt aggressive measures against submarines. Merchantmen are already being armed defensively and the next move must be to send out warships to search for submarines and clear the trans-Atlantic lanes.

In view of the added seriousness of the situation President Wilson on Sunday determined that the railway strike must be prevented at all hazards. The railway managers have authorised the mediators to make whatever arrangements are necessary with the men's Unions to prevent a strike, as the uninterrupted and efficient operation of the railways is indispensable to national defence.

THE THREATENED AMERICAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

NEW YORK, March 19.

The railway strike is over.

LATER.

The railway agreement grants the men an eight-hour day and overtime pay of at least one and one-eighth the daily rate per hour.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 19.

Reuter's Correspondent at Petrograd tells a graphic story of "the fighting at the Admiralty, the last stronghold of the troops of the old régime. At the first sign of the revolutionary movement in the army General Khabaloff, commanding at Petrograd, over-riding the opposition of the Naval men, ordered a strong force of all arms to occupy the Admiralty. Fourteen cannon and twelve machine-guns were posted at the main entrance.

The revolutionaries began the siege on the following morning, and a duel with machine-guns and rifles continued throughout the day and night. The superior number of the revolutionaries resulted in the gradual exhaustion of the defenders. The Minister of Marine was notified at daybreak that unless the Admiralty capitulated within twenty minutes it would be razed by heavy guns from the fortress of Saint Peter and Saint Paul across the Neva, manned by guardsmen. General Khabaloff was persuaded to withdraw his troops, owing to representations that much invaluable apparatus might be destroyed.

General Khabaloff ordered the cease fire and the garrison surrendered. General Khabaloff and his Staff were arrested. After the evacuation the mob started pillaging. M. Rodzianko sent a guard at the Admiral's request and the gates and doors were placarded "Protected by the Duma."

Steps were taken to protect the Royal Palace at Tsarskoe Selo when news of the revolution was received. Machine-guns and armoured cars were concentrated. The guards joined the revolutionary soldiers in due course, but a few officers and soldiers were still within the Palace buildings.

The Tsaritza asked these not to fire, and then addressed the revolutionary officers saying: "I am now only a Sister of Mercy with my children."

The Tsarevitch and his sisters have measles.

A MILLION ROUBLES FOR POLITICAL USE.

PETROGRAD, March 19.

The public are generously donating for the common weal. A group of banks has given M. Kerensky, the Minister of Justice, a million roubles for political purposes.

The prayers for the Tsar and the Imperial family have been replaced in the Church services by prayers for Great Russia and her rulers.

Hundreds of political prisoners were released at Moscow. Seventeen hundred criminals also escaped; but most of them were re-arrested.

The Kieff police unanimously supported the new Government.

In some of the provincial towns the abdication manifesto was read from the stages of theatres amid tremendous enthusiasm.

An auspicious incident occurred at Petrograd at the week end when a procession of five thousand officers going to the Duma to declare their adherence met a column of returning troops, who halted and enthusiastically cheered.

Prices have been fixed for staple foodstuffs.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

WELLS POISONED BY THE RETREATING GERMANS.

LONDON, March 19.

A despatch from Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters shows that the British advance is resulting in a very wide extension of the German retreat. The northern and southern pivots of our forward move now represent nearly one-third of our whole line. The enemy is falling back at a rate probably unprecedented since the days succeeding the battle of the Marne. There is no doubt that the mobility of our advance has caused him to much accelerate his retreat and has led him to quit strong defensive positions rather than let our columns come closely into contact with his covering line. Our pursuing tactics have been greatly favoured by the dry weather, the greatly improved condition of the communications, and the comparatively good surface of the new ground over which we are moving.

The correspondent adds that throughout his experiences at the front he has never witnessed such activity in the rear of an advance.

The spirit of the troops is buoyant. All are anxious to participate in the new game of open warfare.

Bapaume was found to be considerably less damaged than was expected.

The correspondent, specifying the latest progress, mentions a string of towns and villages, the most important of which are Peronne and Chaulnes, which have been captured. In one instance our patrols caught the enemy in the trenches and attacked with bombs, with considerable effect. He refers to many fires behind the enemy lines, caused by the burning of villages. There was a particularly great conflagration at Peronne.

"The dastardly act of poisoning the wells in the course of the retreat, as perpetrated in German South-west Africa, is being committed again. The Medical Corps has certified that the water supply at Barleux was poisoned. This is believed to have been generally carried out.

The despatch concludes: "I am just informed that the British cavalry have ridden in pursuit of the enemy north of Bapaume."

BRITISH ADVANCE TEN MILES IN 24 HOURS.

GREAT AERIAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, March 18.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have occupied Nesle, Chaulnes and Peronne. We pressed back the German rearguard and advanced several miles during the twenty-four hours to a maximum depth of ten miles on a front of forty-five miles from southward of Chaulnes to the neighbourhood of Arras. We also occupied over sixty villages.

Two German raids reached our trenches north-east of Vermelles.

There has been great aerial activity. On Saturday we dispersed a number of large German formations, bringing down seven machines and driving down nine damaged machines. Eight of ours are missing.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 19.

A German official report, received by wireless, says:

In the sections of territory which we voluntarily evacuated between Arras and the Aisne there has been fighting at only few points, between our covering troops and the enemy's cavalry and infantry.

FRENCH ADVANCE CONTINUES.

PARIS, March 19.

A communiqué states:—The French advance was continued on a front of over 60 kilometres between the Avre and the Aisne.

North of the Avre the French cavalry entered Nesle. We immediately threw out patrols towards the Somme. They fought several engagements with the enemy rearguards, which feebly resisted. The French advanced twenty kilometres north-east of Lassigny, in the direction of Ham. Further south our cavalry and light detachments, following the valley of the Oise, occupied Noyon at ten in the morning.

Between the Oise and Soissons the whole German first line with the villages of Carlepont, Morsain, and Nouvronvingire fell into our hands. We gained a footing on the plateau north of Soissons and occupied Crouy.

We easily repulsed an enemy attack near Rheims. There was lively artillery activity in Champagne and at Verdun. A German attack at Chambrettes collapsed.

THE BREACH IN THE GERMAN WALL OF STEEL.

LONDON, March 19.

Events on the western front are moving with bewildering rapidity. The well-known lines on the maps are changing hourly. The Germans still cling to the formula of "withdrawing to plan," but there is no longer any doubt that a serious breach has been made in Germany's famous wall of steel. The breach extends from Monchy, south-west of Arras, to the Noyon plateau, a distance of about a hundred miles as the trenches go. All the German armies in this sector are falling back towards the Belgian frontier, with British and French cavalry pursuing.

There is naturally no question of a general German collapse, but the retreat is certain to have a demoralising influence on the harassed Germans, especially as the main direction of the Anglo-French offensive threatens the most vital part of the German line and likewise strikes at the communications.

NEARING CAMBRAI AND ST. QUENTIN.

The Allies are now within eight miles of St. Quentin and five miles of Cambrai, both very important centres. There is considerable speculation as to where the Germans will make their next stand, but they undoubtedly will not have undisputed choice of ground.

The capture of Noyon is a most important moral and tactical achievement, since it breaks the nose of the German salient menacingly pointed at Paris.

APPALLING SCENE OF WANTON DESTRUCTION.

The Germans left an appalling scene of wanton destruction behind them. Everything possible was destroyed except the wire entanglements protecting the trenches which in many cases were intact; but this is nothing compared to the crowning iniquity of poisoning the wells, which were filled with arsenic.

GERMAN PRESS EXPLAINING THE RETREAT.

The German papers are laboriously explaining away the retreat. A Munich paper declares that the Germans still hold the initiative, as they can attack or retreat when they like. "General Hindenburg pursues his way undisturbed, leading his troops forward or backward, but certainly to victory."

BAGDAD.

GENERAL MAUDE ISSUES PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, March 18.

The Press Bureau announces that General Maude has issued the following proclamation at Bagdad:—"The British come not as conquerors, but as liberators to relieve you from tyranny and bondage. The Turks and Germans have despoiled you and made Bagdad for twenty years a centre assailing British power in Persia and Arabia. The Entente hopes that the Arab race will again rise to greatness and renown, and I invite your representatives to participate in the civil management in collaboration with the British political representatives accompanying the army."

COAST OF KENT RAIDED.

SLIGHT DAMAGE.

LONDON, March 18.

The Press Bureau announces that enemy destroyers approached the Kentish coast at 12.45 a.m. this morning and fired shells into coast towns. There were no casualties, but slight damage was done to three houses.

The raid lasted five minutes. Nine shells were fired.

THE OVERSEAS CLUB AIRCRAFT FLOTILLA.

The following is a copy of a letter received by Mr. Jos. J. Bryan, Hon. Corresponding Secretary in Hongkong, from the Hon. Secretary of the Overseas Club. Steps are being taken to determine the advisability of collecting sufficient funds to pay for another Hongkong Aeroplane and it is hoped that particulars will be published shortly

DEAR SIR,

With the permission of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, I am enclosing a leaflet about the Imperial Aircraft Flotilla formed by the Overseas Club which I feel sure will interest you. So far, thanks to the splendid generosity of our friends overseas, we have been the means of presenting 88 aeroplanes to the Royal Flying Corps.

We believe that residents overseas can help to bear the burden of the Empire's defence in no more practical way than by providing funds for the purchase of aircraft. The wastage of aircraft is very great and with your co-operation, we hope to be able to keep up gifts of aeroplanes while the war lasts.

May we ask you whether we may count on your valued support? One of the outstanding features of the war has been the splendid achievements of the British Air Service, and any gift you and your friends may be able to spare is a small expression of our admiration.

Since the outbreak of the war, we have collected over £350,000 for war purposes.

Yours very truly,

JOHN EVELYN FRENCH
Hon. Secretary and Organiser.

RUB IT IN.

A good many people think rheumatism can not be cured without taking nauseous medicine. Chamberlain's Pain Balm massaged thoroughly into the skin has cured far more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LAUNCH OF THE S.S. KWAISANG.

SHIPBUILDING IN HONGKONG.

Last evening a ship to carry 3,500 tons dead weight, built to the order of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., was launched at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co's establishment at Hunghom in the presence of a large number of spectators. The vessel is named the *Kwaisang*. Miss Anton, sister of the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, of Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co., the General Managers of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., performed the launching ceremony. The launching took place very successfully and as the ship took the water the Band of the 74th Punjabis struck up "Rule Britannia," the crowd cheered and the Chinese on board exploded crackers.

Among those present were Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman of the Dock Company, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Manager, the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton and Miss Anton, Major General Ventris, Sir Wm. Rees, Davies, Commodore H. G. G. Sandeman, R.N., Hon Mr. Claud Severn C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharpe, K.C., Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Colonel Chapman, V.D., Major Macdonald, Messrs E. V. D. Parr, H. P. White, T. F. Hough, G. W. Barton, H. Humphreys, G. Tisdall, R. Sutherland, A. O. Lang, A. G. Gordon, A. R. Lowe, G. Hastings, W. de Lancaster, J. Lambert, W. Logan, K. E. Greig, W. Jacks, E. J. Grist, P. Kremer, Ho Fook and many ladies.

After the launching the company adjourned to the reading room for refreshment, where Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman of the Dock Company, in proposing long life and prosperity to the s.s. *Kwaisang* and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, said that under the present conditions the launching of a boat had become more important than formerly, because it meant another nail in the coffin of their enemies, and the Dock Company and their friends across the harbour had a good many more nails to hammer in during the next few months—(Loud applause). This ship was the largest they had launched, having a length over all of 301 feet, breadth of 42 feet, and depth 25 feet, while the dead-weight was 3,500 tons. It had been designed for a sea-going speed of eleven knots. The Indo-China Company had always been good supporters of the Dock Company, but this was the first ocean-going steamer they had the pleasure of building for them and they hoped it would not be the last. He regretted that the construction of the *Kwaisang*, and the sister ship, which was shortly to be launched, had been greatly delayed owing to the difficulty of getting early delivery of material, but as the prices of ships had gone up 200 per cent. he would take the liberty of supposing that the value of the ship to its owners had appreciated to a like extent. They had done their best to make the *Kwaisang* a credit to the shipbuilding industry in the Colony and he was confident that she would give full satisfaction to her owners. They were prepared to construct ships twice or three times the size of the *Kwaisang*, and it was up to owners at Home and to the Government to use the facilities in plant and labour which the Dock Company could offer them.

Mr. Dodwell then thanked Miss Anton for performing the christening ceremony and, as a souvenir, asked her acceptance of a gold wrist watch.

The toast was heartily received and the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, in replying thanked Mr. Dodwell for the kind references he had made to the Indo-China Company, and said the business relations between the Company and the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company had existed for a great many years and he thought he was right in saying that during that time they had always been of a very pleasant character. Sometimes they thought that the charges made were rather high—(laughter)—but the Dock Company always said they were so very low. They all realised that the Dock Company was not run on the lines of a charitable institution; this was shown in the result of the working for 1916. The Dock Company had always had a reputation for turning out good work and he was sure the owners of the *Kwaisang* would be proud of her and would welcome her as a valuable addition to the fleet, as several of their boats had been diverted from their old routes and were employed in national service—(applause). The name *Kwaisang* meant "noble increase" and the vessel would certainly be a valuable and highly appreciated addition to the Company.

Mr. Anton thanked the Dock Company for the handsome present they had given to his sister and then gave the toast of the Dock Company, which met with a hearty reception.

The s.s. *Kwaisang* is built of steel to Lloyd's Class 100 A. 1. Its demensions are.

Length overall	301'0"
Length B. P.	290'0"
Breadth	42'0"
Depth	25'0"

To carry a deadweight of about 3,500 tons on Lloyd's freeboard.

The vessel will be fitted with one set of single screw triple expansion engines of about 1,500 I.H.P. and two main boilers 14' 3" diam. by 10' 6" long with a working pressure of 180 lbs., one donkey boiler 8' 6" x 8' 6" working pressure 100 lbs. The auxiliary machinery comprises a steam driven dynamo capable of lighting the whole ship, a separate centrifugal circulating pump, two Weir feed pumps and heater, large ballast pump, and two donkey feed pumps, and a Weir evaporator capable of producing 15 tons of water daily. Water ballast is carried in a cellular double bottom and also one deep tank. Passengers, officers and engineers' accommodation is fitted up in modern style on the bridge deck, suitably lighted and ventilated. She has two steel masts fitted with six derricks and steam winches for the rapid handling and discharge of cargo. The *Kwaisang* will have a Hongkong B. O. T. passenger certificate and is designed to have a sea going speed of 11 knots.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GERMAN COAT OF ARMS.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

SIR,—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Bapaume was captured after a stiff fight with the German rearguards. The town had been systematically pillaged by the enemy, who destroyed private houses and public buildings and carried off, or burnt, everything of value—an appalling scene of wanton destruction . . . the crowning iniquity was "the poisoning of wells."

It is left to the imagination of the residents of Hongkong, snug and safe, as to what has happened to the women and children in the hands of a race of people like the Huns.

The Imperial Arms of Germany are still allowed to be exposed in a dozen or more places over the late German Bank in Queen's Road. I think they might be covered up if there is any real reason for preserving them, one British firm who is a tenant has already done this on their portion of the building.

There can, however, be no reason for protecting these arms, as it is not at all likely that the German Bank will ever be re-opened in its old building, for no German will set foot in this Colony for many years. There is only one place suitable for the owner of these arms.

Yours truly,

ST. HELENA.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1917.

SPORTING.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The result of the ninth and last of the series of the Club Championship Races for the Handicap, One Design, and Heyward Hays and Gael Classes are as follows:—

HANDICAP CLASS.

Course:—Stonecutters' Island (S). Distance 9 miles.

Yacht	Course	H'cap Time	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
		M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Dione	owes	1.30	4 07 19	4 08 49
Rolla	Scratch		4 09 13	4 09 13
Jessica	rec.	45	4 13 09	4 12 24
Kathleen	"	6.00	4 19 45	4 13 45
Colleen	"	4.30	4 14 50	4 10 20
Musetta		45.00	D. N. S.	D. N. S.
Aileen	"	3.00	D. N. S.	D. N. S.

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Dione	8	51
(2)*Rolla	6	58
(3) Colleen	5	45
(4) Jessica	4	33
(5) Kathleen	3	35
— Musetta	—	3
— Aileen	—	8

*Winner of Championship.

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Course:—Stonecutters' Island (S). Distance 9 miles.

Yacht	Course	H'cap Time	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
		M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Ailsa	Scratch		4 33 32	4 33 32
Bonita	"		D N S	D N S
Daphne	"		4 32 32	4 32 32
Halcyon	"		D N S	D N S

Position	Pts. for race	Pts. to date.
(1) Daphne*	5	38
(2) Ailsa	3	20
— Bonita	—	11
— Halcyon	—	24

*Winner of Championship.

HEYWARD HAYS AND GAEL CLASS.

Course:—Stonecutters' Island (S). Distance 9 miles.

Yacht	Course	H'cap Time	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
		M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Lysbeth	owes	2.15	5 23 02	5 25 17
Owl	Scratch		D N S	D N S
Thecla	owes	45	5 41 38	5 42 23
Toinnette	rec.	35	D N S	D N S
Dawn	Scratch		5 16 50	5 16 50
Lady Ursula	"		D N S	D N S
Sirius	"		5 26 55	5 26 55

Position	Pts. for race	Pts. to date.
(1) Dawn	8	56
(2) Lysbeth*	6	60
— Sirius	5	5
— Thecla	4	45
— Owl	—	—
— Toinnette	—	6
— Lady Ursula	—	—

*Winner of Championship.

TRUMPETS FOR THE HUNGRY.

The Kaiser ordered the old musical corporation known as the "Koslack Trumpeters" to give a "thanksgiving concert" on his birthday from the roof of his Berlin palace, and has promised to be present himself.

The concert was intended for the entertainment of the Berlin people, but the Socialist papers, announcing the concert, said: "However nice it may be to have a concert, it cannot alleviate the hunger-pangs of the poor."

HARPER'S BALSAMIC
COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has chases it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phelgm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE $1.00 AND $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

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Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

GERMAN REPLY TO CHINA'S PROTEST.

TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT.

Following is the text of the German reply to the protest of the Chinese Government:—

"By the instructions of my Home Government, which reached me at 7 o'clock on the 10th, I beg to forward you the following reply to China's protest to the latest blockade policy of Germany.

"The Imperial German Government expresses great surprise at the threat used by the Government of the Republic of China in its note of protest. Many other countries have also protested, but China, which has been on friendly relations with Germany, is the only State which has added a threat to its protest.

"The surprise of the Imperial German Government is doubly great, because China has no shipping interests in the blockade zones, and will not suffer thereby.

"The Chinese Government mentions that loss of life of Chinese citizens has occurred as a result of the present method of war. The German Government wishes to point out that the Chinese Government has never communicated with the Imperial Government regarding a single case of this kind, nor has it made protest on this matter before.

"According to the reports received by the Imperial Government, such losses as have been actually sustained by Chinese subjects have occurred in the firing line while they were engaged in digging trenches and other war service. They thus were exposed to the dangers inevitable to all the forces engaged in the War. Germany has several times protested against the employment of Chinese subjects for warlike purposes, which is evidence that the Imperial Government has given excellent proof of its friendly feelings towards China.

"In consideration of these friendly relations the Imperial Government is willing to treat the matter as if the threat has never been uttered.

"It is reasonable for the Imperial Government to expect that the Chinese Government will revise its views respecting this question. Germany's enemies were the first to declare the blockade of Germany and the same is being persistently carried out and therefore it is difficult for Germany to cancel her blockade policy. The Imperial Government nevertheless is willing to comply with the wishes of the Chinese Government by opening negotiations to arrive at a plan for the protection of Chinese life and property and the utmost regard will be given to Chinese shipping rights.

"The reason which has prompted the Imperial Government to adopt this conciliatory policy is the knowledge that once diplomatic relations have been severed with Germany, China will not only lose a truly good friend, but will also be entangled with unthinkable difficulties.

"In forwarding Your Excellency the above instructions from my Home Government, I also beg to state that, if the Government of China is willing, I am empowered to open negotiations for the protection of the shipping rights of China.

(Signed) VON HINTZE,
"Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, of the Imperial German Government."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Wednesday, March 21st.—Class IX. (Chief Inspector Kerr).

Friday, March 23rd.—Class XI (Inspector Gordon).

Monday, March 26th.—Class IX.

Thursday, March 29th.—Class X. (Inspector Gerrard).

Friday, March 30.—Class XI.

NO. 2 COMPANY CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.

Members of this Class will attend at the Office of the D.S.P. (R) at 5.30 p.m., on Friday, March 23rd, for examination in Standing Orders and Police Duties.

STRENGTH.

P.C. 624 F. T. Marques is transferred to H.K.V.E. as from this date.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R).

A LIFE SAVER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

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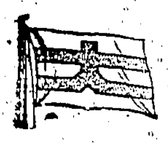
WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA			
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, Port Said & MARSEILLES			

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING etc. apply to E. V. D. PARR,

P. & O. S. N. Co's. Office, *Superintendent.*



O. S. K.

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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. (TRANS PACIFIC). For Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma, via Shanghai, Manila, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

"MEXICO MARU".....Saturday, 31st Mar., at 3 p.m.
"HAWAII MARU".....Thursday, 12th April, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

§ "KAIJO MARU".....Sunday, 25th Mar., at Noon.
* "SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 29th Mar., at 8 a.m.

§ Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling a Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, *Manager.*

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.



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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Mar. 21, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Mar. 22, at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	KUSICHOW	Mar. 23, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Mar. 26, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Mar. 27, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Mar. 29, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'SANUI.'

☞ MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Chinhua,' 'Taming' & 'Tean' Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Tean.'

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS, & CARGO.

S.S. 'Anhui,' 'Chenan,' 'Yingchow,' 'Shantung,' 'Sinkiang' and 'Sunning,' with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamers	To Sail
MOJI & KOBE	*KUMSANG*	THURSDAY, Mar. 22, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	*TAKSANG*	THURSDAY, Mar. 22, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	*WINGSANG*	FRIDAY, Mar. 23, Daylight.
SANDAKAN	*MAUSANG*	SATURDAY, Mar. 24, at Noon.
MANILA	*LOONGSANG*	SATURDAY, Mar. 24, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	*CHOYSANG*	FRIDAY, Mar. 30, Daylight.
MANILA	*YUENSANG*	SATURDAY, Mar. 31, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bs/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

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Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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	§AWA MARU, Capt. Hayashi,	Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 1st May at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§AKI MARU, Capt. Yoshikawa,	Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 13th April at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser,	Tons 16,000	SATURDAY, 24th March at 11 a.m.
	KIRIN MARU, Capt. Sasaki,	Tons. 8,000	SATURDAY, 24th March.
	§KAGA MARU, Capt. Komatsubara,	Ts. 12,500	SATURDAY, 7th April at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. Shinohara,	Tons 8,000	MONDAY, 26th March.

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INTERESTING POINT IN U.S. COURT.

THE RIGHT OF GERMANS TO SUE.

The rupture of relations between the United States and Germany led to interesting legal argument being addressed to the Hon. C. S. Lobingier, Judge of the U.S. Court for China, at Shanghai last week in the case of Messrs. Schnabel, Gammer and Co., versus the Garland Steamship Co.

The hearing was on the following notice, filed by Mr. J. W. Rice on behalf of the Garland Steamship Co.

Mr. W. S. Fleming appeared for the plaintiffs.

NOTICE.

1.—That the Government of the United States of America has heretofore severed diplomatic relations with the German Empire and has withdrawn its diplomatic and consular representatives from said Empire and has otherwise severed and ceased all friendly intercommunication and relations with said Empire and friendly relations and intercommunication do not exist at this date between the United States of America and the German Empire; that the Government of the United States of America has instructed its diplomatic and consular representatives in China forthwith to cease and refuse to perform good offices for the subjects of the German Empire.

2.—That it appears from the Petition of the Plaintiffs herein filed that plaintiffs are German subjects, and as such are not subjects of a State in friendly relations with the United States of America and its Government and citizens, and are not entitled by right or courtesy to appear as suitors in this Court, and said unfriendly Aliens ought not to be permitted to appear in the character of plaintiffs herein.

Wherefore the defendant prays the judgment of the Court that the writ in the above-styled action, and the said action, ought to abate, or that proceedings herein ought to be suspended.

Mr. Rice, in his argument, said that the basis of the privilege for foreign plaintiffs to appear in the U.S. Court was by comity or courtesy only. There was no treaty governing the matter. Even friendly Aliens did not appear by right but only by privilege. The Court followed the Chief Executive on all political questions. It was its duty to do so where foreign governments were concerned and it must follow that lead without question or argument, loyally and blindly. President Wilson had stated plainly his position with reference to Germany and it was very clear, namely, that a state of unfriendly relations existed. In China this was shown by the fact that the diplomatic and consular officers had been instructed to refuse good offices to Germans. Also, diplomatic relations had been severed. Furthermore, the U.S. had proposed to China that she should sever relations with Germany—in itself an aggressive step showing the willingness of the U.S. to take unfriendly steps against Germany. Consequently it could not be said by any stretch of imagination, except in matters of strict right, that the U.S. would extend any concessions to Germany. It was therefore the duty of the Court to follow the Chief Executive's lead. Germans had no standing as a matter of right and therefore they should be refused leave to appear.

Mr. Fleming replied that, while no treaty with China existed in which the right of Chinese citizens to resort to the U.S. Court was given as an absolute right still it seemed to him that, while reserving jurisdiction over their nationals in China, China had the right to expect them to keep the courts open not only for the benefit of her nationals but also for the citizens and subjects of other nationals residing by right in China. German subjects residing within the U.S. still had access to their Courts and until the U.S. found it necessary pursuant to its public policy to withdraw that right from German citizens in the U.S. it did not seem reasonable that similar rights should be withdrawn from Germans in this extraterritoral court. While the U.S. had broken off diplomatic relations with Germany still the President in his address to Congress had said he did not contemplate war or anything other than an armed neutrality. All that was desired was peace and to follow the pursuits of peace. The instructions which had gone out to diplomatic and consular officials did not justify a refusal by the Court to take jurisdiction of an action brought by German subjects. Even now in spite of the rupture of diplomatic relations Germans were permitted to take out Consular invoices in the U.S. Consulate here and if this were permitted it certainly was not going further to permit them to refer to their Courts to seek relief for wrongs committed by Americans. In this case they had an American Steamship Co. accepting cargo, transporting it across the Pacific, and then refusing delivery to German subjects, although the contract called for delivery.

His Honour reserved his decision.

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NEW BRITISH NOTES.

GUARDING AGAINST FORGERIES.

ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS.

The present currency notes are to give way to a new kind of note. The present ones have served their purpose, but not without raising occasional alarms of the circulation of forgeries, writes Fred. J. Melville in the "Observer." The new notes are of an entirely different character, and while it would be premature to say that they cannot possibly be copied, it is practically certain that they cannot be imitated with sufficient closeness to deceive even the most illiterate.

The Treasury and the Somerset House officials have been bold enough to go to one of the newest and most up-to-date processes for the main features of the notes. The £1 notes now ready for issue are about the same size as the current one, but across the centre is a broad band of design consisting an effigy of St. George and the Dragon at the left with a fine medallion of H.M. the King at the right. The medallion and the St. George picture have been designed by Mr. Bertram McKennal, M.V.O., A.R.A., and the whole of his work is reproduced very effectively in photogravure, a process never hitherto used for bank notes, though it has been used with some success for certain postage stamps of Bavaria. The photogravure design is complicated by a protective overprint in green and purple, so contrived that any attempts to photographically separate the main design from the overprint will be baffled by the combination of colours. At present photographic science cannot screen off these three colours—photographic brown, green and purple—so as to separate the prints in each colour. Herein lies one of the chief elements of security against the illicit reproduction of the notes.

The medallion of the King is beautifully modelled, and the green overprint is so cunningly contrived as to enhance the modelling of the features and make it impossible to copy it by photography. A familiar portrait, uniformly printed, is one of the best safeguards against forgery available to the printers of bank-notes or postage stamps. It is recognised that everyone is accustomed from early youth to distinguish even slight differences in expression on the human face. A forger's work, whether redrawn by a talented artist, or copied mechanically, is practically certain to give a different expression to the King's portrait. The omission or addition of a single line will alter the expression on an engraved portrait.

The notes pass through five or six printing processes before they are completed, but it is to the photogravure work and the protective overprint that the authorities look to preserve the notes from the wiles of the forger. The old-time reliance of bankers on watermarks, elaborate engine-turned devices in intaglio and letterpress printing, is no longer sufficient, as photographic and transfer processes have been developed to a great degree of perfection. There is, moreover, an elaborate "all-over" watermark in the paper, embodying the Royal cypher, "G.V.R.," the words "One Pound," and the national emblems of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. This watermark will not be so easily decipherable, however, as the one on the present notes, for the back of the notes is almost completely covered with a flat architectural drawing of the Houses of Parliament.

It would be a bold thing to say that the new notes will never be forged. Generations of artists, engravers and printers have devoted great ingenuity to the production of the safe banknote, but they know that a safe banknote is not necessarily absolutely forger-proof. It is conceivable that what the art of man can create once may be created again, but the banknote maker's task is to produce a note which cannot be imitated even approximately without access to the elaborate plant under Government control. It would cost any forger a fortune to establish a plant capable of producing the new notes.

The main design, it may be added, is simple and dignified, appropriately suggestive of the fine modelling of our gold coinage. The architectural sketch of the Houses of Parliament on the back is not so impressive, but it serves one useful purpose—this is, to save the accident of the notes being mistaken for valueless plain paper from the back. There were complaints that people have occasionally destroyed the present notes under the impression that they were destroying waste paper. That is a luxury few of us can afford to indulge in. The whole of the printing has been done by Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Ltd., who at the beginning of the war achieved a record in printing the first vast quantities of emergency currency notes that helped to save the financial position in Britain.

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COURT OF DIRECTORS.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.—Chairman.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., E. V. D. Parr, Esq., W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Hon. Mr. F. Shellim.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, Feb. 24, 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong May 14, 1914. 517

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND£1,800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application

T. O. DOWNING.
Manager.
Hongkong, June 13, 1915.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, March 17, 1916.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	f.60,000,000 = (£5,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	f.60,000,000 = (£5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND	f. 9,237,149 = (£ 769,762.

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at The Hague Rotterdam.
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA,
Branches at

BANDJERMASIN,	RANGOON,
BANDOENG,	SAMARANG,
CHERIBON,	SHANGHAI,
DJEMBER,	SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA,	SOURABAIA,
KOTA RADJA,	SOERAKARTA (Solo)
MAKASSAR,	TANDJONG-BALIE,
MEDAN,	TEGAL, TEBING TINGGI (Deli)
PADANG,	TELOK BETONG,
PALEMBANG,	TJILATJAP,
PEKALONGAN,	WELTEVREDEN.
PENANG,	
PONTIANAK,	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.
LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.
The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange issue letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES,
Agents.
Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...	Yen 48,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL... ...	" 30,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	" 21,300,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

ANTUNG-HSIEN	NAGASAKI
BOMBAY	NEWCHWANG
CALCUTTA	NEW YORK
CHANGCHUN	OSAKA
DAIREN (DALNY)	PEKIN
FENGTIEN (MUKDEN)	RYOJUN (PORT ARTHUR)
HANKOW	SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU	SHANGHAI
HARBIN	SINGAPORE
KOBE	SYDNEY
LIAO-YANG	TIENTSIN
LONDON	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKYO
LYONS	TWINANFU

TSINGTAU.

Interest allowed on Current Account
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO
Manager.
Hongkong, March 12, 1917.

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING
AND
BOOK BINDING
DONE AT
THE 'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc., etc., Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

Clean Proofs and prompt delivery guaranteed.

COMPANY REPORTS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,—The Directors beg to submit their Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The Gross Profit for the year is		$1,471,131.53
After paying Interest	$134,237.00	
and depreciating Plant, &c., by...	225,124.83	
and paying a Bonus to Staff of	50,000.00	
		402,661.92
there remains a net profit of		$1,068,469.61
and adding amount brought forward as per last Report ...	$365,316.44	
less Interim Dividend paid 9th November, 1916	148,245.00	
		216,071.44
leaves available a sum of ...		$1,284,541.05
which the Directors recommend to be appropriated as follows:—		
To pay a Final Dividend at the rate of 5 per annum or $2.50 per share	$140,557.50	
To pay a Bonus to shareholders of $6 per share	359,058.00	
To transfer to Reserve Fund	300,000.00	
To carry forward to new account	475,025.55	
		$1,284,541.05

Directors:—In accordance with Article No. 90 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, K.M.G., and Mr. A. S. Sorensen retire by rotation, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Mr. D. Landale and Mr. D. W. Craddock having resigned on leaving the Colony, the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton and Mr J. H. Wallace were invited to join the Board in their place, and these appointments require confirmation at this meeting. Mr. H. P. White's appointment to the Board, in room of Mr. G. W. Barton resigned, also requires confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell has been appointed Chairman for the year 1917.

Auditors:—The Accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and Mr. A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., who retire and offer themselves for re-election.

STANLEY H. DODWELL,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1917.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

The Report states:—

The General Agents beg to submit to the Shareholders their Report on the Company's business for the year ending 31st December 1916.

The nett profit for the year amounted $324,042.01 and after adding $84,374.11 carried forward from the previous year's accounts there is $408,416.12, which the General Agents and the Consulting Committee recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

To pay a Dividend of 12% ...	$240,000.00
To place to Repairs and Renewals A/c	75,000.00
To write down Swatow Property A/c	25,000.00
To pay Bonus to staff	15,000.00
To carry forward to New A/c	53,416.12
	$408,416.12

Owing to many adverse circumstances our trade with China during the past year has been unsatisfactory, but we have fortunately been able to find profitable outlets for our sugars in India, Europe and other quarters.

Consulting Committee:—The Committee consists of Hon. Sir Paul Chater C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, and Messrs F. Maitland, A. O. Lang, and H. P. White who offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors:—The accounts have been audited by Messrs H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., who offer themselves for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1917.

PATELL & CO.

Importers--Exporters

AND

Commission Agents

HONGKONG.

Branches:—

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
BOMBAY, INDIA.
China:—
HANKOW,
SHANGHAI,
CANTON.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Machinery Office 'Phone 27.

OUR AGENCIES:—

Napier, Ford and Hupmobile Motor Cars,
Brooke, Caille and Scripps Marine Motors,
Triumph and Indian Motor Cycles,
Royal and Corona Typewriters,
Duresco Paints and Colourwash,
Optimus Stoves,
Teyes Fluid,
Carbotyp Stationery,
Turner Oil and Gas Engines,
Simpson and Lawrence Yacht Fittings,
Dunlop Tyres,
General Accident Motor Car Insurance.

To-day's Advertisements

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "ECUADOR"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and delivery must be taken therefrom.

Consignees' are hereby notified that General Average has been declared and before delivery of Cargo can be given they must sign General Average Bond, furnish completed valuation statements and pay a General Average contribution of 2% of the invoice value of the goods.

Consignees of Cargo are also notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 26th March, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after TUESDAY, 27th March, 1917 will be subject to landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately for counter-signature.

R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.

Hongkong, March 20, 1917. 1598

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction. (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,

the 23rd March, 1917, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.
Also

Hornless Gramophone and Records, 150, 12 Bore Cartridges, One Military Bridle, &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 20, 1917. 1597

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS PASS. Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, March 20, 1917.

On London—

Bank Wire	2/4 1/2
" On demand, ...	...2/4 3/16
" 30 days' sight	...2/4 1/2
" 4 months' sight, ...	...2/4 7/16
Credits, 4 months' sight,	...2/4 1/2
Documentary, 4 months' sight	2/5
On Paris—	
On demand, ...	...226
Credits, 4 months' sight,	...336 1/2
On New York—	
On demand, ...	...55 1/2
Credits, 60 days sight, ...	...
On Bombay—	
Wire, ...	...
On demand, ...	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire, ...	...
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand, ...	...99 1/2
On Manila—	
On demand, ...	...111 1/2
On Shanghai—	
On demand	...nom.
30 days' sight (private paper).	...
On Yokohama—	
On demand, ...	...109 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	... 48.30
Sovereigns (Banks' buying rate)	$3.45 n.
Silver (per oz)	36 3/16
Bar Silver in Hongkong	18 % nom.
Chinese Copper Cash ...	1 % p.m.
Chinese Copper Cents...	1 % p.m.
Rate of Native Interest	7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	8 % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin ...	par.

TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars, Apply to

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
46, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1578

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICES. Centrally Situated in Queen's Road. Fitted with electric light, telephone and sub. exchange.

Apply— No. 21.
C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.

Hongkong, March 2, 1917. 1545

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation.

Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's and York Building.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

THE RETREAT No. 58, The Peak.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On data at 8 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.91	30.01	30.02
Temperature	75	63	67
Humidity	74	93	73
Direction of Wind.....	NW	E	E
Force	2	2	4
Weather	b	cd	o
Rain.....	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air temperature on the 19th 76
Lowest open air temperature on the 18th 61

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong, Observatory, March 20, 1917.

Temperature.

Hongkong, March 20, 1917.

BAROMETER	9 A.M.	30.06
Do.	1 P.M.	30.04
Do.	4 P.M.	30.02
THERMOMETER	9 A.M.	69
Do.	1 P.M.	62
Do.	4 P.M.	66
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	65
Do. (Wet bulb)	1 P.M.	64
Do. (Wet bulb)	4 P.M.	64
Do. Maximum		69
Do. Minimum (over night)		63

TROUBLE AVERTED.

THAT little cold and sore throat of yours must be checked at once or it may develop into something worse. Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and your troubles will soon vanish. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

It Is So Easy To Remove All Itching Skin Troubles With Cuticura

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Relief is immediate and healment in most cases complete, speedy and permanent.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 32-p. Skin Book. For samples address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, ...	10 cents.
Half hour, ...	20 "
One hour, ...	25 "
Three hours, ...	50 "
Six hours.	70 "
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ...	$1.00 "

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, ...	0.60 cents.
Three hours.	$1.00
Six hours.	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ...	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

	With 2 Bearers	With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour, ...	$0.15	$0.30
Half hour, ...	0.20	0.40
One hour, ...	0.30	0.60
Two hours, ...	0.50	0.80
Three hours, ...	0.70	1.00
Six hours, ...	1.00	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.),	1.50	2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes, ...	5 cents.
Quarter hour, ...	10 "
Half hour, ...	15 "
One hour, ...	20 "
Every Subsequent hour	20 "

Note.—If the rickshs be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, ...	5 cents.
Half hour, ...	15 "
Hour, ...	20 "
Every subsequent hour, ...	10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than :—

To 4th mile—
single 75 cents....1 hour.
return..... $1.00.....2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—
single$1.20.....2 hours.
return$1.50.....4 "

Beyond 6th to 9th mile—
single$1.75.....2½ "
return$2.00 5 "

Beyond 9th to 11th mile—
single$2.00 3 "
return$2.50 7 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one rickshs with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home	04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital	04 "
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	04 "
From Clock Town to Race Couse	10 "
From Clock Town to Bay View House	12 "
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House	08 "
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay	08 "

II.—In the City of Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour, ...	10 cents.
Half hour, ...	10 "
One hour, ...	20 "
Two hours, ...	35 "
Three "	50 "
Four "	60 "
Five "	70 "
Six "	75 "
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
One Hour, ...	25 cents.
Two hours	45 "
Three "	60 "
Four "	75 "
Five "	85 "
Six "	90 "
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour, ...	$.40
Half hour, ...	.60
One hour, ...	.80
Two hours, ...	1.40
Three "	2.00
Four "	2.80
Five "	3.00
Six "	3.00
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	5.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased per by 50 centum.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 20th at 11.55—Pressure has increased considerably over Hokkaido, and slightly from Weihaiwei to Cape St. James. It has decreased moderately over central Japan and slightly over the Philippines and Borneo.

A shallow depression lies to the south of Japan, and an anticyclone over North China.

Moderate to fresh monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.89 inches, against an average of 4.82 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours, ending at noon on the 21st March:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, fresh; overcast, some rain.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong to Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MARCH.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of March, 1917:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Mar. 20th,	6.15 a.m.	6.46 p.m.
" 21st,	6.14 "	6.46 "
" 22nd,	6.13 "	6.46 "
" 23rd,	6.13 "	6.47 "
" 24th,	6.12 "	6.47 "
" 25th,	6.11 "	6.47 "
" 26th,	6.10 "	6.47 "
" 27th,	6.08 "	6.47 "
" 28th,	6.08 "	6.48 "
" 29th,	6.08 "	6.48 "
" 30th,	6.07 "	6.48 "
" 31st,	6.06 "	6.48 "

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 20, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
W'stock ...	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memuro ...	5 a.	30.24	—	—	NW	1	—
Hakodate ..	"	30.23	—	—	—	0	—
Tokio	"	29.99	—	—	N	2	—
Kochi	"	29.93	—	—	—	0	—
Nagasaki ...	"	30.01	—	—	N	3	—
Kagoshima.	"	29.88	—	—	—	0	—
Oshima	"	29.97	—	—	N	2	—
Naha	"	30.01	—	—	N	3	—
Ishi'jima ...	"	30.07	—	—	N	1	—
Bonin Island	"	30.06	—	—	E	1	—
Chefoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei ..	"	30.24	36	36	N	4	b
Hankow ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai ..	"	30.19	36	100	NW	1	b
Gutalaff	"	30.15	44	92	N	2	o
Sharp Pk....	"	30.16	54	82	E	2	r
Amoy	9 a.	30.06	58	76	NE	4	o
Swatow	6 a.	30.11	55	87	E	1	o
Taihoku	5 a.	30.05	59	83	E	6	o.
Taichu	"	29.97	61	—	SW	1	c
Tainan	"	29.95	59	—	ENE	4	b
Koshun	"	29.93	73	—	NNE	6	b
Pesenadores.	"	29.97	66	—	N	7	o
Canton	6 a.	30.04	61	100	NNW	2	o.
Hongkong .	"	30.01	63	93	E	3	cd
Gap Rock ..	"	29.98	—	—	ENE	4	c
Macao	"	30.01	63	98	NNW	2	o
Wuchew ...	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien ...	7 a.	29.98	66	90	ENE	4	o
Tourane	"	29.91	72	—	S	2	b.
C. St. James	"	29.80	75	—	E	4	b
Aparri	6 a.	29.87	72	94	—	0	b
Dagupan ...	"	29.82	73	91	—	0	b
Manila	"	29.85	72	94	—	0	c
Legaspi	"	29.85	77	89	—	0	c
Tacloban ...	"	29.84	75	96	WNW	2	b
Iloilo	"	29.79	77	91	E	4	b
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	"	29.73	80	95	N	2	b

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, March 20, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

SHARE REPORT.

MARCH 20TH, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Q'tions 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Return based on last year div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & S'hai $125	$680	Final of £2-8/- making £4-11 for 1916 and bonus of 10/- subject to deduction of Income tax	£1 p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons.....$ 50	$370	$7 final making $25 a/c 1914 and Interim of $18 a/c 1915.	64 p.c.
North Chinas£5	T. 150	Fical div. of 15% making 27½ % a/c 1916	
Unions $100	$890 sa.	Interim of $30 a/c 1915..	6¾ p.c.
Yangtszes$ 60	$230	Final of $15 making $18 for 1914 and int. of $6 on account 1915 ...	7½ p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fires$ 20	$155 b.	$7 and bonus $2 for 1914.	52½ p.c.
Hongkong Fires ...$ 90	$352½ b.	$27 for 1914	7 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$108 s.	$1 final making $6 and $8 bonus, making $14 all a/c 1915-16	14 p.c.
Steamboats$ 15	$18½ sa.	$1.25 for 1916	6¼ p.c.
Indo-Chinas:—			
(Preferred)...£5	$41½	Interim of 3/- a/c 1916...	6 p.c.
(Deferred)...£5	$127 b.	Interim of 10/- a/c 1916,	8 p.c.
"Shell" Transports £1	103/-	2/-int. a/c 1916 Coupon 27	7 p.c.
"Star Ferry"$ 10	$33	$1.65 dividend & 45 cts. Bonus for year ending 30-4-16	6½ p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars$100	$128 b.	$12 for 191	10 p.c.
Malabon Sugars... P. 30	$33	P. 5 for 1916.....	15¼ p.c.
MINING.			
Kailans£1	36/-	Final div. 5% free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1915-1916 coupon No. 8	5 p.c.
Langkats gdrs. 10	T. 19	Tls. 1 for 1915	
Raubo.....£1	$2.35		
Tronoh Mines£1	30/-	1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1916.....	13 p.c.
Ural Caspians£1	28/-	9 % for 1915	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves $ 50	$82 s.	8 % for 1915 & bonus $2	7½ p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks$ 50	$127 b.	Final $2.50 & bonus $6, making $11 a/c 1916...	9 p.c.
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 88½	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-4-16	8½ p.c.
HOTELS' LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels...$ 50	$102	Final of $3 making $6 a/c 1916	6 p.c.
Central Estates ...$100	$93	$7 a/c 1916.....	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Lands ...$100	$94 sa.	Final div. of $3½ making $7 a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
Humphreys Estates $ 10	$6 60	50 cents for 1916	7½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands ...$ 50	$33	$2½ for 1915	7 p.c.
West Points$ 50	$70 b.	Final $3-25, making $5.25 a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 92	6 % final making 12 % a/c 1916	6½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos T. 50	T. 150 b.	Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16	6½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 120 sa.	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-16.	5 p.c.
Kung Yik.....T 10	T. 13½ b.	Tls. 0.90 for 1916	7 p.c.
Yngtszepoos T. 5	T. 5 b. 6½ sa.		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos $ 12	$8 b.	72 cts. for 1915.....	9 p.c.
Light & Powers ... $ 5	$4.70 b.	6 p.c. for year ending 29-2-06	
China-Providents $ 10	$8.10 s.	70 cents for 1916	8½ p.c.
Dairy Farms$ 6	$24	$3 for year ending 31-7-16	12½ p.c.
Green Islands$ 10	$9 b.	80 cents for 1916	9 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $ 10	$49	$2½ for 1915/1916.....	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Ices$ 25	$160	$2 on a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes....$ 10	$29	$1 final and bonus $1, making $3	10½ p.c.
Hongkong Tramways 5/-	$7.20 sa.	23 % final a/c 1916 (cents 48 per share) ...	8½ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry ...	$10		
Peak Tramways ...$ 10	$9.80	7 % for 1915/1916	7 p.c.
do. (new) $ 1	$1		
Steam Laundry$ 5	$3½	25 cents for 1915/1916..	6¼ p.c.
Union Waterboats $10	$16½ b.	12½ % for 1916	8 p.c.
Watsons$ 15	$61 b.	70 cents for 1915	
William Powell$ 7	$8	50 cents for 1915/1914...	15 p.c.

ss.—sellers. sa.—sales. b.—buyers.

Telegraphic Add: "HIALTO." MOXON & TAYLOR,
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